

# 慢性鼻窦炎患者血清和鼻腔分泌物中分泌型卷曲相关蛋白5的表达水平及临床价值研究

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**摘要:** **目的** 探讨慢性鼻窦炎 (chronic rhinosinusitis, CRS) 患者血清和鼻腔分泌物中分泌型卷曲相关蛋白5 (secretory frizzled-related protein 5, SFRP5) 的表达水平及临床价值。**方法** 选取2020年7月~2022年6月南通大学第四附属医院收治的CRS伴鼻息肉 (CRS with nasal polyps, CRSwNP) 患者123例为研究对象, 根据息肉组织染色病理结果分为嗜酸性粒细胞性CRSwNP (eosinophilic CRSwNP, ECRSwNP) 组 ( $n=69$ ) 和非嗜酸性粒细胞性CRSwNP (non-eosinophilic ECRSwNP, nECRSwNP) 组 ( $n=54$ )。另选取同期体检正常的健康者55例为对照组。酶联免疫吸附实验 (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 检测血清、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平; 多重线性回归分析CRSwNP患者外周血嗜酸性粒细胞水平的影响因素; 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线评估辅助型T2 (Th2) 细胞、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5及联合检测对ECRSwNP的诊断价值。**结果** ECRSwNP组、nECRSwNP组免疫球蛋白E (immunoglobulin E, IgE) ( $160.23 \pm 21.25$  IU/ml,  $123.49 \pm 20.62$  IU/ml), Th1细胞 ( $45.64\% \pm 5.53\%$ ,  $56.83\% \pm 7.20\%$ ), Th2细胞 ( $13.78\% \pm 3.12\%$ ,  $7.05\% \pm 1.47\%$ ) 水平高于对照组 ( $107.51 \pm 19.20$  IU/ml,  $20.45\% \pm 5.06\%$ ,  $4.31\% \pm 0.81\%$ ), 差异有统计学意义 ( $q=20.175, 5.770; 33.085, 45.085; 34.398, 9.391$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ ); ECRSwNP组IgE, Th2细胞水平高于nECRSwNP组, Th1细胞水平低于nECRSwNP组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $q=13.986, 24.320, 14.622$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。ECRSwNP组嗜酸性粒细胞水平 [ $0.35 (0.26, 0.59) \times 10^9/L$ ] 高于nECRSwNP组 [ $0.15 (0.09, 0.18) \times 10^9/L$ ] 和对照组 [ $0.11 (0.08, 0.16) \times 10^9/L$ ], 差异具有统计学意义 ( $H=8.966, 10.071$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。对照组、nECRSwNP组和ECRSwNP组血清SFRP5 ( $13.08 \pm 1.74$  ng/ml,  $9.51 \pm 1.84$  ng/ml,  $6.72 \pm 1.26$  ng/ml)、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5水平 ( $24.72 \pm 3.73$  ng/ml,  $17.64 \pm 3.09$  ng/ml,  $9.46 \pm 2.45$  ng/ml) 依次降低, 差异有统计学意义 ( $F=241.18, 378.074$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。Pearson分析结果显示, CRSwNP患者血清、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5与嗜酸性粒细胞水平呈负相关 ( $r=-0.496, -0.601$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。多重线性回归显示, Th2细胞、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平为CRSwNP患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的主要影响因素 ( $t=2.388, -2.993$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。Th2细胞、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5及联合检测诊断ECRSwNP的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 为0.829 (95%CI: 0.749 ~ 0.909), 0.841 (95%CI: 0.765 ~ 0.901) 和0.905 (95%CI: 0.839 ~ 0.950), 联合检测的AUC高于单一指标的AUC ( $Z=2.012, 2.100$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** ECRSwNP患者血清及鼻腔分泌物SFRP5表达水平较低, Th2细胞水平较高。鼻腔分泌物SFRP5和Th2细胞水平联合检测对ECRSwNP有较高诊断价值。

**关键词:** 慢性鼻窦炎; 鼻腔分泌物; 分泌型卷曲相关蛋白5

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## Study on the Expression Level and Clinical Value of Secretory Frizzled-related Protein 5 in Serum and Nasal Secretions in Patients with Chronic Rhinosinusitis

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the expression of secretory frizzled-related protein 5 (SFRP5) in serum and nasal secretions of patients with chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) and their clinical significance. **Methods** 123 patients with CRS with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) admitted to the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University from July 2020 to June 2022 were selected as the study subjects. According to the stained pathological results of nasal polyps tissue, they were divided into eosinophilic CRSwNP (ECRSwNP) group ( $n=69$ ) and non-eosinophilic CRSwNP (nECRSwNP) group ( $n=54$ ). Another 55 healthy patients with normal physical examination in the same period were selected as the control group. Serum and nasal secretion SFRP5 levels were

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measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay(ELISA). Factors influencing peripheral blood eosinophil levels in patients with CRSwNP were analyzed by multiple linear regression. The identifying value of T helper 2 (Th2) cell, nasal secretion SFRP5 level and the combination of both on ECRSwNP was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results** The levels of immunoglobulin E (IgE) ( $160.23 \pm 21.25$  IU/ml,  $123.49 \pm 20.62$  IU/ml), Th1 cell ( $45.64\% \pm 5.53\%$ ,  $56.83\% \pm 7.20\%$ ), and Th2 cell ( $13.78\% \pm 3.12\%$ ,  $7.05\% \pm 1.47\%$ ) in ECRSwNP group and nECRSwNP group were higher than those in the control group ( $107.51 \pm 19.20$  IU/ml,  $20.45\% \pm 5.06\%$ ,  $4.31\% \pm 0.81\%$ ), the differences were statistically significant ( $q=20.175, 5.770; 33.085, 45.085; 34.398, 9.391$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The levels of IgE and Th2 cell were higher than those in the nECRSwNP group, and the level of Th1 cell was lower than that in the nECRSwNP group, and the differences were statistically significant ( $q=13.986, 24.320, 14.622$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The level of eosinophils in the ECRSwNP group [ $0.35 (0.26, 0.59) \times 10^9/L$ ] was higher than that in the nECRSwNP group [ $0.15 (0.09, 0.18) \times 10^9/L$ ] and control group [ $0.11 (0.08, 0.16) \times 10^9/L$ ], and the differences were statistically significant ( $H=8.966, 10.071$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The level of SFRP5 in serum ( $13.08 \pm 1.74$  ng/ml,  $9.51 \pm 1.84$  ng/ml,  $6.72 \pm 1.26$  ng/ml) and nasal secretions ( $24.72 \pm 3.73$  ng/ml,  $17.64 \pm 3.09$  ng/ml,  $9.46 \pm 2.45$  ng/ml) were reduced in the control group, nECRSwNP group, and ECRSwNP group in that order, and the differences were statistically significant ( $F=241.181, 378.074$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Pearson analysis showed that SFRP5 in serum and nasal secretion of CRSwNP patients was negatively correlated with eosinophil ( $r=-0.496, -0.601$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). Multiple linear regression showed that Th2 cell and nasal secretion SFRP5 levels were the main influencing factors for the level of eosinophils in patients with CRSwNP ( $t=2.388, -2.993$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). The area under curve (AUC) of Th2 cells, nasal secretions SFRP5, and combined detection for diagnosing ECRSwNP were  $0.829$  (95%CI:  $0.749 \sim 0.909$ ),  $0.841$  (95%CI:  $0.765 \sim 0.901$ ), and  $0.905$  (95%CI:  $0.839 \sim 0.950$ ), respectively. The AUC detected in combination was higher than that of a single indicator ( $Z=2.012, 2.100$ , all  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The expression of SFRP5 in serum and nasal secretions of ECRSwNP patients was decreased, while the level of Th2 cells was elevated. The combined detection of SFRP5 and Th2 cell in nasal secretions has certain diagnostic value for ECRSwNP.

**Keywords:** chronic rhinosinusitis; nasal secretions; secretory frizzled-related protein 5

慢性鼻窦炎(chronic rhinosinusitis, CRS)为细菌、病毒等引起的持续超过12周的鼻腔炎症,其特征为鼻黏膜充血、脓涕等<sup>[1]</sup>。CRS伴鼻息肉(CRS with nasal polyps, CRSwNP)为严重程度更高的一种CRS表型,在我国高发,且易复发<sup>[2]</sup>。CRSwNP与全身和局部炎症有关,具有高度异质性,分为嗜酸性粒细胞性CRSwNP(eosinophilic CRSwNP, ECRSwNP)和非嗜酸性粒细胞性CRSwNP(non-eosinophilic CRSwNP, nECRSwNP)两种内在亚型,表现出不同的临床特征、严重程度,预后也不尽相同<sup>[3-4]</sup>。而早期诊断组织内在分型是设计个性化治疗方案、提高治疗效率、改善CRSwNP患者预后的重点。分泌型卷曲相关蛋白5(secretory frizzled-related protein 5, SFRP5)为脂肪细胞释放的抗炎因子,可通过降低白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)类表达,发挥抗炎作用<sup>[5]</sup>。廖正寿等<sup>[6]</sup>研究表明, SFRP5与抵抗气道炎症、提高肺功能密切相关,是评估呼吸道炎症疾病病情的有利指标。然而,尚未见关于SFRP5对CRSwNP内在分型诊断价值的相关报道。因此,本研究对比分析CRSwNP患者血清及鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5表达水平,探讨其与嗜酸性粒细胞水平的关系及对ECRSwNP的诊断价值,以为临床CRSwNP患者的针对性治疗提供参考依据。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 选取2020年7月~2022年6月在南通大学第四附属医院行手术治疗的123例CRSwNP患者,根据术中切除息肉组织的染色病理结果,分为ECRSwNP组(嗜酸性粒细胞占比 $>10\%$ ,  $n=69$ )和nECRSwNP组(嗜酸性粒细胞占比 $\leq 10\%$ ,  $n=54$ )。ECRSwNP组:年龄 $34 \sim 50$  ( $44.52 \pm 5.83$ )岁,男性47例,女性22例,过敏性鼻炎史33例。nECRSwNP组:年龄 $35 \sim 52$  ( $45.14 \pm 6.04$ )岁,男性36例,女性18例,过敏性鼻炎史19例。另选取同期体检正常、无过敏性鼻炎史的健康者55例为对照组,年龄 $34 \sim 53$  ( $44.88 \pm 5.91$ )岁,男性30例,女性25例。三组年龄、性别比较,差异无统计学意义( $F=2.770$ ,  $\chi^2=0.170$ ,  $P>0.05$ )。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准(批号:2020-K-014),所有检查均获取研究对象本人同意并书面确认。

CRSwNP患者纳入标准:①CRSwNP诊断符合中国慢性鼻窦炎诊断和治疗指南2018版相关标准<sup>[7]</sup>;②均行CT检查和功能性鼻内镜鼻窦手术;③临床资料齐全。排除标准:①并发糖尿病、高血压全身性疾病、传染性疾病或癌症;②并发真菌性鼻窦炎、囊性纤维化坏死性息肉者;③术前4周使用糖皮质激素者;④既往进行过鼻窦手术者。

1.2 仪器与试剂 人SFRP5酶联免疫吸附试剂盒（武汉默沙克生物科技有限公司，货号69-68957），台式低温离心机（Eppendorf公司，型号5418-R），自动酶标仪（Bio-Rad公司，型号iMark 1681130）。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 资料收集：从医院病例系统中收集一般资料进行分析。包括年龄、性别、过敏性鼻炎、鼻呼气一氧化氮（fractional nasal nitric oxide, FnNO）、口呼出气一氧化氮（fractional exhaled nitric oxide, FeNO）、外周血嗜酸性粒细胞、免疫球蛋白E（immunoglobulin E, IgE）、辅助型T1（Thelper 1, Th1）细胞、Th2细胞水平、Lund-Mackay CT评分及鼻腔鼻窦结局测试-22（sinonasal outcome test-22, Snot-22）评分。

1.3.2 血清、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平检测：取各研究对象空腹静脉血5 ml，室温下放置60 min，以800 r/min离心10 min，移取上清，存于-80℃备用。另外，在内窥镜辅助下，将1cm×2cm的滤纸条放在中鼻甲和鼻中隔之间的中鼻甲头部后方平面处，3min后，取出滤纸条，1500 r/min离心30 min，移取鼻腔分泌物上清<sup>[8]</sup>，存于-80℃备用。采用人SFRP5酶联免疫吸附试剂盒（测定范围为0~100 ng/ml）检测血清、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平，具体操作严格根据试剂盒说明进行。

1.4 统计学分析 统计学分析均在SPSS 25.0软件进行。计数资料以n（%）表示，行 $\chi^2$ 检验；计量

资料经检验符合正态分布，以均值±标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，多组间行单因素方差分析，进一步组间比较行SNK-*q*检验；不符合正态分布的以中位数（四分位间距）[M（*P*<sub>25</sub>, *P*<sub>75</sub>）]表示，行Mann-Whitney *U*检验或Kruskal-Wallis *H*检验。Pearson法分析CRSwNP患者血清、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平与外周血嗜酸性粒细胞水平的相关性。多重线性回归分析CRSwNP患者外周血嗜酸性粒细胞水平的影响因素。受试者工作特征（receiver operating characteristic, ROC）曲线分析Th2细胞、鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平及联合对ECRSwNP的诊断价值，曲线下面积（area under curve, AUC）比较行*Z*检验。*P* < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组临床资料比较 见表1。ECRSwNP组、nECRSwNP组IgE, Th1细胞、Th2细胞水平均高于对照组，差异具有统计学意义（*q*=20.175, 5.770; 33.085, 45.085; 34.398, 9.391, 均*P* < 0.05），ECRSwNP组IgE, Th2细胞水平高于nECRSwNP组，Th1细胞水平低于nECRSwNP组，差异具有统计学意义（*q*=13.986, 24.320, 14.622, 均*P* < 0.05）。ECRSwNP组嗜酸性粒细胞水平高于nECRSwNP组和对照组，差异有统计学意义（*H*=8.966, 10.071, 均*P* < 0.05）。组间FnNO, FeNO, Lund-MackayCT评分和Snot-22评分比较，差异无统计学意义（*U*=1.526, 1.402, 1.073, 0.923, 均*P* > 0.05）。

表 1 三组临床资料比较 [ $\bar{x} \pm s$ , M( <i>P</i> <sub>25</sub> , <i>P</i> <sub>75</sub> )]					
项目	对照组 ( <i>n</i> =55)	nECRSwNP组 ( <i>n</i> =54)	ECRSwNP组 ( <i>n</i> =69)	H/F/ <i>U</i>	<i>P</i>
嗜酸性粒细胞 (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	0.11 (0.08, 0.16)	0.15 (0.09, 0.18)	0.35 (0.26, 0.59)	126.825	0.000
IgE (IU/ml)	107.51 ± 19.20	123.49 ± 20.62	160.23 ± 21.25	109.761	0.000
FnNO (ppb)	—	228.5 (171.25, 281.25)	211.00 (161.50, 254.00)	1.526	0.127
FeNO (ppb)	—	50.00 (38.00, 68.25)	53.00 (41.50, 74.50)	1.402	0.161
Lund-MackayCT评分 (分)	—	16.00 (14.00, 18.00)	17.00 (14.50, 18.00)	1.073	0.283
Snot-22评分 (分)	—	29.54 (28.92, 32.25)	31.35 (28.43, 33.70)	0.923	0.356
Th1细胞 (%)	20.45 ± 5.06	56.83 ± 7.20	45.64 ± 5.53	539.028	0.000
Th2细胞 (%)	4.31 ± 0.81	7.05 ± 1.47	13.78 ± 3.12	320.600	0.000

2.2 三组血清、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5水平比较 见表2。ECRSwNP组、nECRSwNP组血清、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5水平低于对照组，差异有统计学意义（*q*=30.999, 16.419; 38.699, 16.942, 均*P* < 0.05）；

ECRSwNP组血清、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5水平低于nECRSwNP组，差异有统计学意义（*q*=13.529, 20.639, 均*P* < 0.05）。

表 2 三组血清、鼻腔分泌物中SFRP5水平比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , ng/ml)					
项目	对照组 ( <i>n</i> =55)	nECRSwNP组 ( <i>n</i> =54)	ECRSwNP组 ( <i>n</i> =69)	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
血清SFRP5	13.08 ± 1.74	9.51 ± 1.84	6.72 ± 1.26	241.181	0.000
鼻腔分泌物SFRP5	24.72 ± 3.73	17.64 ± 3.09	9.46 ± 2.45	378.074	0.000



2.3 CRSwNP 患者血清、鼻腔分泌物中 SFRP5 与嗜酸性粒细胞水平的相关性 Pearson 分析结果显示, CRSwNP 患者血清、鼻腔分泌物中 SFRP5 与嗜酸性粒细胞水平呈负相关 ( $r=-0.496, -0.601$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。

2.4 影响 CRSwNP 患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的多重

表 3 影响 CRSwNP 患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的多重线性回归分析

项目	未标准化系数		标准化系数	$t$	$P$	$\beta$ 的 95%CI
	$\beta$	SE	$\beta$			
(常量)	0.436	0.149		2.925	0.004	0.141 ~ 0.731
IgE	0.001	0.001	0.134	1.594	0.114	0.000 ~ 0.002
Th1	-0.003	0.002	-0.118	-1.404	0.163	-0.007 ~ 0.001
Th2	0.011	0.005	0.222	2.388	0.019	0.002 ~ 0.020
血清 SFRP5	-0.012	0.009	-0.120	-1.390	0.167	-0.029 ~ 0.005
鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5	-0.012	0.004	-0.283	-2.993	0.003	-0.020 ~ -0.004

2.5 Th2 细胞、鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 及联合检测对 ECRSwNP 的诊断价值 见图 1。ROC 曲线结果显示, Th2 细胞水平、鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 水平及二者联合诊断 ECRSwNP 的 AUC 分别为 0.829 (95%CI: 0.749 ~ 0.909), 0.841 (95%CI: 0.765 ~ 0.901) 和 0.905 (95%CI: 0.839 ~ 0.950), 敏感度分别为 79.7%, 76.8% 和 92.8%, 特异度分别为 87.0%, 87.0% 和 85.2%, 联合检测的 AUC 高于单一指标的 AUC, 差异有统计学意义 ( $Z=2.012, 2.100$ , 均  $P < 0.05$ )。Th2 细胞水平、鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 水平诊断截断值分别为 9.60%, 12.47 ng/ml。

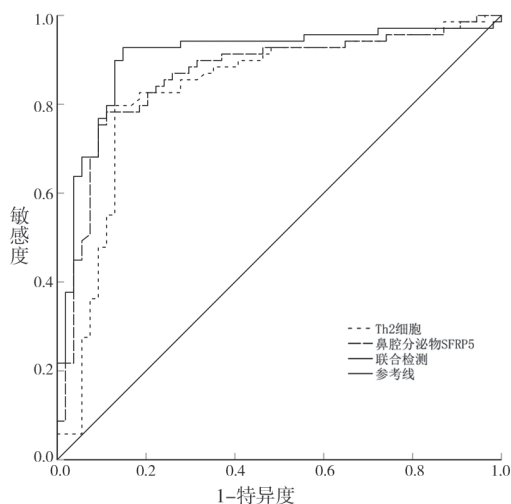


图 1 Th2 细胞、鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 及二者联合诊断 ECRSwNP 的 ROC 曲线

### 3 讨论

鼻黏膜的持续性慢性炎症是导致慢性鼻窦炎伴鼻息肉 (CRSwNP) 患者鼻息肉形成的主要病理原因, 该过程涉及多种炎症信号传递和介质释放<sup>[9-10]</sup>。随着对 CRSwNP 病理机制的深入研究, 学者发现

线性回归分析 见表 3。以嗜酸性粒细胞水平为因变量, 以 IgE, Th1 细胞、Th2 细胞、血清 SFRP5 和鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 水平为自变量, 行多重线性回归。结果显示, Th2 细胞、鼻腔分泌物 SFRP5 水平为 CRSwNP 患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的主要影响因素 (均  $P < 0.05$ )。

CRSwNP 内在分型与病情严重程度密切相关。因此, 寻找有效的内在分型诊断标志物, 有利于指导临床治疗和控制病情, 从而改善患者转归。目前, 基于息肉组织显微镜下嗜酸性粒细胞比例的分型方式被广泛认可<sup>[11]</sup>, 然而鼻内镜下息肉组织的采集为侵入性检查, 推广价值较低。因此, 寻找能辅助区分 CRSwNP 内在分型的便捷指标具有积极意义。

CRSwNP 常伴随鼻塞、嗅觉退化等持续性症状, 临床依据嗜酸性粒细胞在鼻黏膜中的浸润程度, 将其分为 ECRSwNP 和 nECRSwNP 两种内在亚型。ECRSwNP 属于一种 Th2 细胞相关的炎症疾病, 其临床特征包括: 严重程度较高, 对常规治疗反应差, 嗅觉功能损伤严重和息肉复发率更高<sup>[12]</sup>。Th2 细胞在 ECRSwNP 疾病进展中起重要作用, 可能通过释放 IL-4 和 IL-13 等, 促进嗜酸性粒细胞大量成熟、入血, 并向鼻黏膜局部趋化、聚集, 进一步释放多种炎症因子, 正向推进炎症病变<sup>[13-14]</sup>。有团队已在 ECRSwNP 患者中观察到 Th2 细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞水平的升高<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究中, 我们通过比较 ECRSwNP 组与 nECRSwNP 组 Th1, Th2 细胞水平, 发现 ECRSwNP 和 nECRSwNP 患者均存在外周血 Th1/Th2 细胞失衡, 且 ECRSwNP 患者存在 Th2 偏移严重, 提示 Th2 细胞水平可能对判断 CRSwNP 内在分型有一定意义。

SFRP5 为 SFRP 家族的成员, 不仅可通过抑制氧化代谢促进脂肪细胞肥大, 还可调节机体炎症和代谢功能障碍<sup>[15]</sup>。SFRP5 为 Wnt5A 通路的内源性抑制剂, 在肥胖症、多囊卵巢综合征、组织学绒毛膜羊膜炎等<sup>[16-18]</sup> 多种炎症性疾病中呈降低趋势。本研究中 ECRSwNP 患者血清及鼻腔分泌物中 SFRP5 水平低于 nECRSwNP 患者, 与以上研究<sup>[16-18]</sup> 基

本一致,提示SFRP5的表达水平对判断CRSwNP患者内在分型有一定参考价值。分析可能原因,SFRP5可抑制Wnt介导的巨噬细胞活化,减少IL-13等炎症因子的产生,抵抗炎症的发生、进展<sup>[19]</sup>,SFRP5水平缺乏可能减弱甚至解除其对Wnt信号的抑制作用,使得巨噬细胞释放大炎症因子,促进炎症作用,加重嗜酸性粒细胞浸润,推进CRSwNP患者病情进展。嗜酸性粒细胞水平是区分CRSwNP患者病情进展的重要依据,其与CRSwNP严重程度密切相关<sup>[20]</sup>。活化的嗜酸性粒细胞会释放多种颗粒蛋白和炎症因子,刺激鼻上皮细胞死亡,导致疾病发生、进展<sup>[21]</sup>;另外,嗜酸性粒细胞还会表达组织因子,促进纤维蛋白沉积,促进鼻息肉的形成<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究多重线性回归分析显示,在调整IgE,Th2细胞等混杂因素后,鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平仍为CRSwNP患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的主要影响因素,而血清SFRP5水平不是CRSwNP患者嗜酸性粒细胞水平的主要影响因素。可能由于鼻腔分泌物通过鼻腔堵塞的方式获取,主要包括浆液腺体细胞、免疫细胞、杯状细胞、鼻黏液、血浆等的混合物,更能反映鼻黏膜组织及鼻腔微环境炎症状态<sup>[23]</sup>。另外,考虑到Th2细胞亦为嗜酸性粒细胞水平的主要影响因素,因此,评价了二者对ECRSwNP的诊断价值。结果显示,鼻腔分泌物SFRP5和Th2细胞水平联合检测相较于单一指标,能更有效地诊断ECRSwNP,敏感度也更高。因此,通过联合检测Th2细胞和鼻腔分泌物SFRP5水平,有利于尽早发现疑似ECRSwNP的患者,并建议这类患者进行鼻黏膜组织检测,从而明确分型,给予个体化治疗。

综上所述,ECRSwNP患者血清及鼻腔分泌物SFRP5表达水平较低,Th2细胞水平较高,鼻腔分泌物SFRP5和Th2细胞水平联合检测对于诊断ECRSwNP有较高价值。此外,本研究所选取的外周血和鼻腔分泌物样本检测具有获取容易、检测快速敏捷、无侵入性且性价比高等优势,临床推广性强。因此,鼻腔分泌物SFRP5和Th2细胞可作为临床辅助诊断指标,有助于临床医师快速识别ECRSwNP,并给予针对性治疗。然而目前关于SFRP5在CRSwNP疾病内在分型中的具体机制等研究尚不十分明确,需在未来深入探讨,以获得更多研究数据支持。

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